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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/862,390

05/21/2001

Andrew D. Padawer

50037.26US1

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04/15/2008

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EXAMINER

PESIN, BORIS M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2174

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

04/15/2008

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/862,390

Applicant(s)

PADAWER ET AL.

Examiner

BORIS PESIN

Art Unit

2174

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 January 2008.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6,7,11,12,16,17,21,22,26,27 and 31 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,6,7,11,12,16,17,21,22,26,27 and 31 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This communication is responsive to the amendment filed 7/09/2007.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, and 31 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 are independent claims. In the amendment filed 7/09/2007, Claims 1, 11, 21, and 31 were amended. This action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dickman et al. (US 5877765) in view of Ivens Kathy (Optimizing the Windows Registry) further in view of Farry et al. (US 5721850).

For the purposes of this examination, the Examiner is interpreting a mobile device to be a laptop computer.

In regards to claim 1, Dickman teaches a method for providing shortcuts in a mobile electronic device, the method comprising:

a collective application neutral shortcut data store that maintains shortcut data for a plurality of application types, wherein the shortcut data store includes a lookup table, wherein the targets comprise application targets and content targets (See Figure 4, Elements 56, 52, and all the other icons on the screen; Column 11 Lines 30-37);

monitoring user input to the mobile electronic device from a shortcut application (Column 6, Lines 21-48, since Dickman's invention teaches a general operating system it is inherent that it runs on a laptop computer which is a mobile electronic device);

determining whether the user input is a shortcut input, wherein the shortcut input comprises a shortcut tag associated with an application neutral shortcut applicant, and further wherein the shortcut corresponds to a shortcut target in the lookup table of the collective application neutral shortcut data store (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48);

locating the shortcut target in the lookup table based on the shortcut tag wherein the user input is a shortcut input(See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48);

executing the application of the mobile electronic device associated with the target when the located shortcut target is an application (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48, i.e. internet browser); and

executing the application of the mobile electronic device associated with the target and automatically opening the content data when the shortcut target is a content target (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48, i.e. opens the internet browser to a specific web page).

Dickman does not specifically teach a lookup table that links a plurality of different shortcut tag types to different types of targets. However, Dickman alludes to using a registry to locate the appropriate client application (See Column 11, Lines 30-47). Ivens further adds,

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT is the same for Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows NT 4. This section of the registry is in charge of three important tasks:

- Keeping track of the file extensions and their associations with file types. A group of file extension subkeys is devoted to this purpose.
- Keeping track of the programs associated with the file types that are registered in the system. A group of class-definition subkeys is devoted to this information.
- Keeping track of information about OLE objects and documents. Within the subkey \CLSID are the class identifier subkeys that are devoted to tracking this information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Dickman with the teachings of Ivens and include a robust lookup table (i.e. registry) with the motivation to provide the user a simple and convenient method of accessing many different applications and application types using shortcuts.

Dickman-Ivens do not specifically teach providing an application neutral shortcut application, wherein the application neutral shortcut application is independently accessible from user applications of the mobile device, wherein the application neutral shortcut application includes a user interface that is independently accessible from the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a list of editable shortcuts associated with the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a shortcut tag type indication associated with each of the editable shortcuts that indicates the type of shortcut tag for accessing a target of one of the applications of the mobile device, and linking the application neutral shortcut to a collective application shortcut data store.

Farry teaches providing an application neutral shortcut application, wherein the application neutral shortcut application is independently accessible from user applications of the mobile device (See Column 4, Lines 7-22, "navigator function"), wherein the application neutral shortcut application includes a user interface that is independently accessible from the user applications of the mobile device (See Column 4, Lines 7-22, "navigator function"), wherein the user interface includes a list of editable shortcuts associated with the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a shortcut tag type indication associated with each of the editable shortcuts that indicates the type of shortcut tag for accessing a target of one of the applications of the mobile device (Column 13, Lines 23-37) and linking the application neutral shortcut to a collective application shortcut data store (Column 4, Lines 43-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Dickman-Ivens

with the teachings of Ferry and include an application neutral shortcut application with the motivation to provide the user with a quicker method of accessing applications without the need to access the desktop first (as in Dickman).

In regards to claim 2, Dickman-Ivens-Ferry teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the types of targets include at least one selected from a group comprising: telephone numbers, email address, uniform resource locator (URL), and contact cards (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52).

In regards to claim 6, Dickman-Ivens-Ferry teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the shortcut input comprises more than one type (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52, the user can either double click to trigger the action or just press enter).

In regards to claim 7, Dickman-Ivens-Ferry teaches all the limitations of claim 6. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the types of shortcut input include at least one selected from a group comprising: a speed dial input, a voice input, a menu item selection input, and an icon selection input (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52, the user can either double click to trigger the action or just press enter).

Claims 11, 12, 16, and 17 are similar in scope to claims 1, 2, 6, 7, respectively, and are therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 21, 22, 26, 27, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dickman et al. (US 5877765) in view of Ivens Kathy (Optimizing the

Windows Registry) in view of Farry et al. (US 5721850) further in view of Mingot et al. (US 6762692).

In regards to claim 21, Dickman teaches a method for providing shortcuts in a mobile electronic device, the method comprising:

a collective application neutral shortcut data store that maintains shortcut data for a plurality of application types, wherein the shortcut data includes a lookup table that links a plurality of different shortcut tag types, wherein the targets comprise application targets and content targets, wherein the content targets include a target to content data within an application that is navigatable to after the initial launch of the application (See Figure 4, Elements 56, 52, and all the other icons on the screen; Column 11 Lines 30-37);

monitoring user input to the mobile electronic device from the application neutral shortcut application (Column 6, Lines 21-48, since Dickman's invention teaches a general operating system it is inherent that it runs on a laptop computer which is a mobile electronic device);

determining whether the user input is a shortcut input, wherein the shortcut input comprises a shortcut tag associated with an application neutral shortcut application, and further wherein the shortcut corresponds to a shortcut target in the lookup table of the collective application neutral shortcut data store (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48);

locating the shortcut target in the lookup table based on the shortcut tag wherein the user input is a shortcut input (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48);

executing the application of the electronic mobile device associated with the target when the located shortcut target is an application (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48, i.e. internet browser); and

executing the application of the mobile electronic device associated with the target and automatically opening the content data when the shortcut target is a content target (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52 and Column 6, Lines 21-48, i.e. opens the internet browser to a specific web page).

Dickman does not specifically teach a lookup table that links tags with different types of targets. However, Dickman alludes to using a registry to locate the appropriate client application (See Column 11, Lines 30-47). Ivens further adds,

HKEY_CLASSES_ROOT is the same for Windows 95, Windows 98, and Windows NT 4. This section of the registry is in charge of three important tasks:

- Keeping track of the file extensions and their associations with file types. A group of file extension subkeys is devoted to this purpose.
- Keeping track of the programs associated with the file types that are registered in the system. A group of class-definition subkeys is devoted to this information.
- Keeping track of information about OLE objects and documents. Within the subkey \CLSID are the class identifier subkeys that are devoted to tracking this information.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Dickman with the teachings of Ivens and include a robust lookup

table (i.e. registry) with the motivation to provide the user a simple and convenient method of accessing many different applications and application types using shortcuts.

Dickman-Ivens do not specifically teach providing an application neutral shortcut application, wherein the application neutral shortcut application is independently accessible from user applications of the mobile device, wherein the application neutral shortcut application includes a user interface that is independently accessible from the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a list of editable shortcuts associated with the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a shortcut tag type indication associated with each of the editable shortcuts that indicates the type of shortcut tag for accessing a target of one of the applications of the mobile device, and linking the application neutral shortcut to a collective application shortcut data store.

Farry teaches providing an application neutral shortcut application, wherein the application neutral shortcut application is independently accessible from user applications of the mobile device (See Column 4, Lines 7-22, "navigator function"), wherein the application neutral shortcut application includes a user interface that is independently accessible from the user applications of the mobile device (See Column 4, Lines 7-22, "navigator function"), wherein the user interface includes a list of editable shortcuts associated with the user applications of the mobile device, wherein the user interface includes a shortcut tag type indication associated with each of the editable shortcuts that indicates the type of shortcut tag for accessing a target of one of the applications of the mobile device (Column 13, Lines 23-37) and linking the application

neutral shortcut to a collective application shortcut data store (Column 4, Lines 43-45). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Dickman-Ivens with the teachings of Ferry and include an application neutral shortcut application with the motivation to provide the user with a quicker method of accessing applications without the need to access the desktop first (as in Dickman).

Dickman-Ivens-Ferry do not specifically teach a method wherein the shortcut tag types include at least one member of a group comprising: a speed dial shortcut tag and a voice shortcut tag. Mingot teaches including voice shortcut tags ("According to a particularly advantageous embodiment of the invention, the voice control makes it possible to access certain functional features directly without going via successive steps as in the case where the buttons of the remote control device are used. In this case, one will speak of "voice shortcuts". For example, to change the picture display format on the screen and switch to a 16/9 display format (when the current format is 4/3 for example), it is sufficient for the user to utter the words "sixteen ninth" in front of the mike of the remote control device so that the corresponding command is sent to the circuits 52 (FIG. 3) of the television and so that the display format is modified accordingly." (See Column 5, Lines 20-31). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Dickman-Ivens with the teachings of Mingot and include voice shortcut tags with the motivation to provide the user a simpler and quicker method of entering commands.

In regards to claim 22, Dickman-Ivens-Farry-Mingot teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the types of targets include at least one selected from a group comprising: telephone numbers, email address, uniform resource locator (URL), and contact cards (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52).

In regards to claim 26, Dickman-Ivens-Farry-Mingot teaches all the limitations of claim 1. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the shortcut input comprises more than one type (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52, the user can either double click to trigger the action or just press enter).

In regards to claim 27, Dickman-Ivens-Farry-Mingot teaches all the limitations of claim 6. Dickman further teaches a method wherein the types of shortcut input include at least one selected from a group comprising: a speed dial input, a voice input, a menu item selection input, and an icon selection input (See Figure 4, Elements 56 and 52, the user can either double click to trigger the action or just press enter).

Claim 31 is similar in scope to claim 21 and is therefore rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 6, 7, 11, 12, 16, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, and 31 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP

§ 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BORIS PESIN whose telephone number is (571)272-4070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday except every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wiley can be reached on (571) 272-3923. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2174

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/B. P./

Examiner, Art Unit 2174

***/David A Wiley/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2174***